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A.A.A.S. BULLETIN

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Summarized Proceedings and Directory

Although many thousands of returns of biographical data for the new Directory of Members have been received, a considerable number of thousands are still lacking. Failures to fill in and return the requests for information which were sent to every member of the Association are seriously retarding the preparation of copy for the printer. In fact, the resulting delays make it impossible to enter into final arrangements for the printing and even to determine the approximate date when the volume may be published.

There are various reasons why the requests for information were not answered, most of which are reasonable. But it is probable that in many other cases the failures were due to carelessness. It costs about $3,000 to send out the call for information from the more than 28,000 members. It is earnestly hoped that it will not be necessary to add to this expense by a second mailing for biographical data. The Association cannot afford either the expense or time of its office staff that such a second call will impose upon it. The costs of operation are too high and the lack of adequate office help is too serious.

Thanks are due to those who promptly have sent in the required information. On the whole, the data are remarkably precise and complete, about one third typed and most of the remainder legible. Perhaps the greatest defect in the replies is that names of institutions are unduly abbreviated. For example, if a man simply stated that he received a degree from Iowa the answer would be clear to him, but to the office of the Association it might mean any one of three institutions. The word Loyola might mean any one of four institutions. All such things as names of institutions should be explicitly given.

Another question to which answers are sometimes vague is that of "principal specialty." In many cases the member is not a specialist in any definite field; in such cases no answer is required. In other cases the member has several scientific interests. In such cases the best single answer possible should be given and should be as specific as possible. If the answer is simply "Engineering," for example, it does not distinguish among as widely different fields as chemical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, etc.

More than 2,000 members have written letters, asking that the data on their original cards of information be added to or altered. It is difficult for one to realize what a lot of trouble these requests cause in an operation involving many thousands of names.

Wanted: Biographical data for the new Directory of Members of the Association, as follows: (1) Surname followed by given names with parts of given names usually omitted in parentheses, as J(ohn); (2) year of birth; (3) sex; (4) address; (5) principal specialty, as *organic chemistry;* (6) college degrees and institutions from which they were received; (7) present position and title; (8) offices held in Association. Those not having returned the information card should promptly return it, filled in, or type the required information in the order indicated above and send it to the office of the Association, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.—F.R.M.

Australian and New Zealand A.A.S. Meeting

The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancemnt of Science will hold its twenty-fifth meeting in Adelaide, Australia, during the week of August 21 to August 28, 1946. Several members of the A.A.A.S. who are residents of Australia have been asked to represent our association, if they can attend the meeting, and to prepare a brief report of it for publication in one of our journals. If none of our members can attend the meeting, Dr. A. B. Walkom, Honorary General Secretary of the Australian and New Zealand Association, will attempt to have a

report of the meeting prepared for our information and publication.

The Australian and New Zealand A.A.S. has sixteen sections as follows: Section A—astronomy, mathematics, and physics; Section B—chemistry; Section C—geology; Section D—zoology; Section E—history; Section F—anthropology; Section G—economics, statistics, and social science; Section H—engineering and architecture; Section I—medical science and national health; Section J—education, psychology, and philosophy; Section K—agriculture and forestry; Section L—veterinary science; Section M—botany; Section N—physiology; Section O—pharmaceutical science; and Section P—geography and oceanography. The organization of the society is roughly parallel to that of our association, both of which have followed, generally, the pattern of the British Association.

As is the custom of the British Association, the Australian and New Zealand Association has "patrons" for its meetings. The patrons for the Adelaide meeting are His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia; His Excellency the Governor-General Elect of the Dominion of New Zealand; and His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Governor of South Australia. In general, the meetings of the British Association, as well as those of the Australian and New Zealand Association, have considerably more formalities and social functions than our own, and much could be said in support of their practices.

Instead of having a Vice President and Chairman for each section, as we do, the Australian and New Zealand Association has a President for each section and from four to ten or more vice presidents. Each section has one or two secretaries.

Admission to membership in the Australian and New Zealand Association is on the same general terms as are admissions to our association. Their dues for annual members are 1 pound and 1 shilling per year and each of their members receives the Australian journal *Science*, which is now issued by the Australian National Research Council.

There is one feature of the Adelaide meeting that deserves special consideration by the officers of the American Association—it begins on a Wednesday and continues to Wednesday of the following week. It is the practice of the British Association also to include Saturday and Sunday in the periods of its meetings. This year the period of the meeting of our Association also will include a Saturday and a Sunday because Christmas, the day before the meeting at Boston begins, falls on Wednesday. Hence our meeting is scheduled for the period December 26–31. In general, however, the periods of our meetings do not include Sunday. Whenever possible we crowd our numerous programs, sometimes as many as 150 to over 200 sessions, into three or four days so as to avoid having the meeting extend over the week-end. It is doubtful whether such hurrying in the presentations of important programs is justifiable. Moreover, the crowding of 100 to 200 programs into a few days makes it necessary, in numerous cases, to hold two or more sessions simultaneously that many scientists would like to attend.

The Boston Meeting of the Association

As has been announced, the one hundred thirteenth meeting of the Association is scheduled to be held in Boston next December 26–31. Plans for the meeting are well under way and accomodations for all who desire to attend will be available.

Forms for use in preparing programs for the meeting have been sent to the secretaries of all the sections and of the thirty-five societies which have indicated they intend to join in the Boston meeting. Additional forms are available in the office of the Association. Secretaries are urged to make their requirements known so that arrangements to supply them can be made far in advance of the meeting.

The last preceding meeting of the Association held in Boston was in December 27–January 2, 1933–1934. At that time the membership of the Association was about 18,000; now it is almost 29,000. About 25 affiliated societies participated in the 1933–1934 meeting and about 1500 papers were presented.

The Current Inflation

During the entire war period, beginning as early as the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, the Association and other scientific societies have had to contend, with various difficulties which on the whole have steadily increased. First there were the shocks of actual conflict, followed by lingering hopes during the winter of 1939–40 that a world conflagration would be averted. In this period the Association planned

a joint meeting with the Pacific Division at Seattle in June, 1940. The meeting was held during the tragic days in which Holland, Belgium, and France fell before German arms and the British army escaped with difficulty across the English Channel. The Seattle meeting and all subsequent meetings of the Association down to and including the one held at St. Louis last March suffered severely from the distractions of war.

There were other difficulties. As to meetings, there were restrictions on travel and no city could provide the necessary accommodations. Then, too, most scientists were engaged directly or indirectly in war work and could not participate in scientific meetings. However, the membership of the Association increased more rapidly than in any earlier period. The increases in membership were gratifying because they were evidence of undiminished interest in science; they were disturbing because they added in various ways to the work of an over-burdened office staff which could not be increased beyond the ceiling established by the Government. The increases in membership also added to the number of copies of *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly* which had to be printed, in spite of ceilings. In that period paper of lighter weight was used by both journals in order to remain within the limits of paper, by weight, set by the Government. For more than four years the operating staff of the Association has looked forward longingly to the close of the war and the return of conditions which heretofore have been regarded as normal.

Those hopes were based on the vague assumption that, after the war, conditions in this country, if not elsewhere throughout the world, would be much the same as they had been before. That assumption has turned out to be erroneous. The disruptions of our social and industrial machinery have been more serious than was realized. Cooperation among human beings appears to be impossible to achieve on either a national or international scale.

The present inflation is a menace to scientific societies because their expenses of operation increase with inflation while their incomes often are stationary or even decline. The Association is feeling severely the effects of rising costs of operation which might become serious if inflation should continue for a considerable period. All operating costs, except postage, are increasing. There are two possible ways of meeting these increasing burdens—by raising dues and by inventing new ways of increasing income and saving expense. There are many members of the Association who could easily afford to pay higher dues more nearly in harmony with those paid for membership in professional societies. But there are many others, particularly those holding academic positions and those who have retired, who are already heavily burdened. In consideration for these members there is no present intention or raising dues, and it is hoped that it will never be necessary to increase them.

In this trying period members of the Association can be helpful in several ways. It is obvious that certain unit costs are smaller the larger the number of members. For example, the expense of editing *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly* is independent of the number of persons who read them. Likewise, in the costly operation of setting type for the journals the unit costs decrease similarly with increased circulation. Consequently, the average cost of production per subscriber decreases with increases in membership of the Association. That means that increased membership is desirable for economic, as well as scientific, reasons.

Why do scientists and persons interested in science become members of the Association? Doubtless there are many reasons. Those who are specialists in particular fields become members of the Association in order to keep in touch with scientific progress in general. Since the various sections of the Association cover broadly all fields of the natural and social sciences (to characterize them briefly), the Association has the great advantage of representing science as a whole. Its journals have equally broad horizons. For these reasons membership in the Association is advantageous for specialists, as well as for those who have only a general interest in science, and both recognize the fact that science is currently molding the future of mankind. No other organization represents so adequately the high hopes and the hazards of this period in human history.

To return to the subject of membership in the Association: At present the total membership of the Association is 28,600, the highest in its history. Since the first of last October 2550 persons have become members of the Association, largely on nominations of members and by individual applications for membership. If members will increase their nominations for membership the number of new members this coming year might easily be doubled with resulting economies in operations.

Another exceptionally large expense of operations at present is that of changing addresses of members. The changes of address are so numer-

ous that the time of two persons is required to take care of them, for every change of address requires changes in records and new addressograph plates. These exceptionally large expenses are due to the dislocations of scientists during the war and to the fact that they have not yet become completely established in their old or new positions. It may be expected that the changes of address will gradually decline to perhaps forty a day. In the meantime cooperation of members in not asking for temporary changes of address will be helpful.

This article began with references to difficulties the Association had during the war period and to its burdens due to the present inflation. In these complaints it followed the pattern that is widely current in our country today. As to conditions in general, they have never been better anywhere than they are now in this country and the Association was never more flourishing. During the war period, with 11,000,000 of our young men and women in service, we produced more munitions of war than all of our allies or enemies combined and maintained a scale of living in this country not approached elsewhere in the world. All these capacities for production still exist and will become effective again as soon as the present wave of instabilities recedes.—F.R.M.

The United States Joins UNESCO

On July 30 President Truman placed his signature on the Joint Congressional Resolution authorizing American membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. In a simple ceremony attended by members of Congress, educators, scientists and members of the Department of State interested in the legislation, the President declared:

"I am gratified that Congress has passed the joint resolution authorizing me to accept membership for the United States in the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. I attach the greatest importance to this agency.

"UNESCO will summon to service in the cause of peace the force of education, science, learning and the creative arts, and the agencies of the film, the radio and the printed word through which knowledge and ideas are diffused among mankind.

"The Government of the United States will work with and through UNESCO to the end that the minds of all people may be freed from ignorance, prejudice, suspicions and fear, and that men may be educated for justice, liberty and mankind.

"If peace is to endure, education must establish the moral unity of mankind."

Science in Latin America

This part of the August *Bulletin* was conceived within hearing of the lapping waves of the Caribbean, and the locale prompted reflections on science south of the border. Last August the *Bulletin* carried an account of the Association's only Latin American affiliate—the Associacão Quimíca do Brazil—and at the time a check was made with the Pan American Union to determine how many scientific organizations there are in the other twenty American republics. The length of the list was surprising, but an appraisal of its significance is difficult without more information. Its general character, however, merits comment.

Applied science occupies a prominent place in many South and Central American countries, and the doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and engineers have been inspired to organize societies for the exchange of information and opinion to a noteworthy degree. To some extent, especially among engineers, the impulse to organize was imparted by foreigners temporarily living and working in Latin America, but commonly the urge was indigenous. Many doctors and dentists, trained in Europe or in the United States, have established outstanding reputations for professional competence and for research in native diseases and public health, and some of them have passed on their knowledge and their skill to students in local clinics and schools of medicine and dentistry.

Pure science has not fared so well, and, as a rule, it plays a subordinate role in academies of arts and science or of philosophy and science. Only rarely does one turn up the name of a biological, chemical, physical, geological, or psychological society; and where such societies exist, they are designed as much to promote interest among amateur scientists as among professionals. If we turn back two centuries in the history of science in France and England, and a century or less in the history of science in the United States, we must agree that there is no more effective way of cultivating public interest in science than through the infectious activity of amateur organizations, which are not hide-bound by professional standards of decorum.

The fact remains that fundamental science in Latin America has not achieved the high degree of organization that characterized science in the United States, or in Great Britain or in France. The editor of *Science* has just received the copy of an address delivered to the physicists of Argentina, and it makes several points worth

pondering. The author states that, in all Argentina, there are no more than twenty qualified physicists, and the main plea contained in his address is for the "importation" of competent foreigners who will assist Argentina in advancing science.

On first thought it may seem incredible that there are only twenty physicists in the entire Argentine. It is probable that the standard of rating employed was very high; but even so, the fact that the number of men with a high degree of professional training in the several fields of pure science is low, not only in such a large and progressive country as Argentina, but more especially in the smaller Latin American nations, may not be generally realized in the United States. Some understanding of the reasons for this situation may be helpful in fostering interchanges and in otherwise solving a problem, which has been set forth so clearly for the Argentine by one of its own scientists.

In the first place, there is more of the frontier element in most South and Central American countries than there is in the United States. Visitors to countries like Peru, or Mexico, or the Dominican Republic may be impressed with the antiquity of Spanish settlement. Functioning churches and government buildings, not to mention the historical ruins, were built long before the Pilgrims landed on our own New England coast. Some of these edifices rise on the ruins of still older native cultures, and the feeling arises that here is an old civilization, with which one is unlikely to associate the frontier. But travel only a few hours from Lima to the east slope of the Andes, or from Mexico City to the fastnesses of the Sierra Madré, or from Ciudad Trujillo to the crests of the Cordillera Central, and in the short distance traversed one has passed from the old civilization, incongruously mingled with modern buildings, motor cars, and traffic lights, to wildernesses as untamed as our own western frontier seventy-five years ago. Or again, wander out on the plains of the Argentine, or of Paraguay, and the sensation is much the same as a trip across the open spaces of the High Plains of Nebraska or the Llano Estacado of Texas fifty years or more ago.

The Spaniards and the Portuguese who settled South America brought with them the traditions of their homelands. These traditions were strong in religion and art, but weak in science and popular education, just as the traditions of the Puritans were strong in religion and popular education, but weak in art and science. These traditions have left an even more indelible stamp on Latin America than they did in New England. Art and religion are combined in the durable church structures painstakingly erected by the Spaniards from Monterrey, California and Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Concepcion, Chile, and Argentina. But science had little part in the Spanish culture of 16th, 17th, and 18th Century Latin America. As Carlos E. Chardon has shown in an exhaustive review of national history in Latin America—a work which, it is to be hoped, will soon be published—science was brought to South, Central, and Antillean America by non-Iberian visitors and immigrants. In many countries, it has not yet progressed beyond the stage of exploration; but, locally, thorough and comprehensive studies have ultimately been made. For example, the Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, sponsored by the New York Academy of Science with the aid of the Insular Government of Puerto Rico, has provided students with definitive research in the geology, botany, zoology, archeology, and meteorology of the territorial holdings of the United States and the Greater Antilles. But the list of scientific contributors contains few Latin American names.

In combination, tradition and the frontier have militated against science for approximately four centuries. Now, however, in the fifth century of settlement, the situation is changing. As medicine and economic biology find an increasing number of biological problems, the need for zoologists and botanists is becoming urgent. As governments and private industry uncover needs for mineral resources, the importance of geology and geologists has become evident. As industry has recognized greater industrial potentialities in local products, the value of chemists and, latterly, of physicists has been appreciated.

Modern wants have spot-lighted the inadequacy of scientific personnel, and the cry from Argentina is no more than a symptom. The problem of creating a corps of scientists in any Latin American country is not an easy one to solve. Scholarships have been available to Latin American students for work in the institutions of the country for some time. Too few of these students enter our graduate departments in the fields of pure science, and many of those who do, never return to their own country, because the facilities for scientific research are so meager and financial support is non-existent. In biology and geology, much of what they learn is inapplicable in their native land, and even American and European textbooks—the only ones available in these fields—are at least a partial loss when used

in Latin American schools. One instance comes to mind of a North American text in agricultural geology, employed as a basis of instruction in a tropical school of agriculture. Approximately one-fifth of the volume dealt with glacial soils and glacial phenomena, yet it was being taught to students, the majority of whom were destined never to see frost, natural ice, glaciers, or glacial soils.

Modern science will come to Latin America, but it will flourish only if it is rooted there. For natural scientists the fauna, the flora, and the rocks of imperfectly explored frontiers offer strong attractions which, with the little additional encouragement that laboratory facilities and assured financial support will provide, will bring men with pioneering blood in their arteries to teach, and to found a native school of research. In the physical sciences it will take more in the way of facilities and financial support to draw good people away from excellent facilities in the Northern Hemisphere. Visiting professors and exchange lecturers are not enough. Scholarships will not suffice, except over a protracted period of time. What is needed, as the Argentine physicist has clearly recognized, are permanent laboratories and regular courses of instruction under experts in native institutions of learning. This may be a field for a few American students, but the need must not only be recognized but implemented in specific Latin American institutions.—H.A.M.

Publications for Devastated Countries

Many members of the Association have inquired how they might send scientific publications to colleagues in war-devastated countries. Too often it has not been possible to give satisfactory replies to these inquiries. Now an effective organization for transmitting such contributions appears to have been established.

The new organization is American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries, Inc. A budget of $150,000 for the project has been provided by various agencies and organizations. Its address is the Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. The goal it has set is 3,000,000 scientific, educational and scholarly books and periodicals. Contributions of such publications, whether books or journals, may be sent to the Book Center for transmission to libraries in one or more of the 34 countries in Europe and the Far East which have been approved by the Department of State.

The terrible losses of scientific books and equipment that devastated countries have suffered is illustrated by a recent letter from Dr. Thomas E. Benner, Professor of Education in the University of Illinois, who is now liaison officer between the United States Forces in Austria and the Austrian Ministry of Education. In this letter Doctor Benner asks the Association and several other organizations to discuss what should be done "to assist in the restoration of Austrian scholarship and particularly to assist in linking that scholarship more closely with scholarship in the United States."

As a background for his earnest plea Doctor Benner comments on what he discovered when he investigated what has happened to the library of the University of Vienna. The collection of the library was largely moved to a castle some distance from Vienna and suffered greatly in the moving. "I understand that Soviet troops were at one time quartered in the castle. . . . These troops moved books out of doors to make room for themselves, piled books to make chairs around camp fires, and threw books on the camp fires to provide heat. What has been brought back to the seriously bomb-damaged library of the University is a pitiful and confused remnant."

These words are quoted, not because they describe almost incredible actions by Soviet troops but because such actions are typical of what happens in general in war. This is not a time for scientists to assess blame for destruction of the products and means of culture but it should be their privilege, as well as duty, to restore them.

Dr. Benner recommends that individuals and publishers of periodicals in this country send copies regularly to the Austrian Ministry of Education and enter exchange arrangements with publishers of Austrian scientific and cultural periodicals.

Social Implications of Modern Science

When the Senate debated the National Science Foundation bill (S. 1850) early in July, the only amendment which was adopted eliminated the proposed Division of Social Science, despite the support given this field of research by two of the most learned men in the Senate, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, a member of the Association, and J. William Fulbright of Arkansas. Scientists may be inclined to attribute the Senate's vote to senatorial ignorance, but it is difficult to know what conclusion to draw when a renowned scientist, in hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 28, makes the statement: "I would say, Congressman, that there are about 137,000,000 social scientists in the United States. Every

citizen thinks he knows what social contributions are found desirable."

It is tragic when disparaging statements of this sort are made before Congressional Committees composed of men who are seeking dispassionate testimony on vital matters beyond their ken. True, there are practitioners and theorists who have brought such strictures upon the heads of all social scientists, but natural and physical scientists need not wander far off the scientific reservation or far back in time to discover practitioners and theorists who reflect no credit on science. Scientists would be quick to resent the implication that there are now 137,000,000 scientists because everyone has learned something about the atomic bomb and presumably has his own idea about controlling atomic energy.

In these circumstances it is refreshing to find one of the country's great institutions of learning—the University of Michigan—sponsoring a series of twenty-one lectures on the "Social Implications of Modern Science." Starting on July 11 and ending August 16, scientists, social scientists, political scientists, historians and scholars in other fields are bringing their diverse backgrounds to a focus on the impact of scientific discoveries and developments on society. Very few of the participants would claim to be among the nation's 137,000,000 social scientists, because they know better. They appreciate the fact that Social Science is a maturing specialty which is evolving its own techniques and disciplines. But they are endeavoring to show what problems each individual field has brought to society and to indicate such solutions as can be provided by the several disciplines represented. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University, has stated the aim of the University authorities in arranging the series of lectures, in terms which demonstrate that some administrators are not confused by the complexity of social problems:

"It is a fact of history that great scientific discoveries, besides their immediate physical effects, exercise a tremendous social influence as well, sometimes entirely revolutionizing the thoughts and customs of mankind. After the invention of the wheel, or of printing, or of the steam engine, human life was not the same as it had been; and we have ourselves witnessed the social implications of the automobile and the airplane.

"These concomitants of the progress of science, however, are always less obvious, always harder to comprehend, than the physical processes involved, and at the present time we are confronted with the necessity of interpreting and understanding, in social terms, a whole series of discoveries made during the World War, especially, but not exclusively, those concerned with nuclear physics. These are certainly of supreme importance, and the future well-being of our own and other countries is sure to be affected by the degree to which the people in general understand them and all their implications.

"We at the University of Michigan conceive it to be a prime function of this institution to study the changing world and to interpret it. In the process we can bring to bear the different points of view of the hundreds of trained scholars who compose our faculties, and of their distinguished visiting colleagues, and the results, we trust, may contribute to that general enlightment which is so necessary if the affairs of the world are to be wisely guided. It was with this purpose that the series of lectures announced by this booklet has been planned and is presented as a feature of the 1946 Summer Session."—H.A.M.

The Paper Shortage

The colored pages of *Science* and the shortened July and August issues of the *Scientific Monthly* have perhaps made their readers aware of the paper shortage. This month the shortage has overtaken the *Bulletin*, which has not suffered in length but in the quality of paper on which it has been printed. Paper problems appear to have been solved for the *Monthly* during the remainder of 1946, but *Science* and the *Bulletin* must continue to operate from hand to mouth. It is not planned to publish the *Bulletin* at the expense of *Science* and if necessary, the former may be suspended. It is hoped, however, that the crisis will be passed without any casualties among the Association's journals.

Society of American Foresters

Founded in 1900 the Society of American Foresters was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1928.

The objects of the Society are to represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry, to provide a medium for exchange of professional thought, and to promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America.

There are three grades of voting membership: Junior Members, Senior Members, and Fellows. The dues of Junior Members are $6 per year; and of Senior Members and Fellows, $12 per year. Professional training in forestry is the basic requirement for voting membership. Fellows are foresters of outstanding achievement and are elected from the Senior Members. The Society has 45 living Fellows.

There are four nonvoting grades of membership. Affiliate Members are persons with practical training in forestry. Associate Members are persons, not professional foresters, who are scientists working in the field of forestry, or who qualify because of public or private activities in promoting good forest management. Corresponding Members are foresters not citizens of the United States or Canada. Honorary Members are persons, not foresters, who have rendered distinguished service to forestry either in America or abroad, or professional foresters whose field of work lies outside America. The dues of Affiliate and Associate Members are $5 per year. Corresponding and Honorary Members do not pay dues.

Total membership including all grades is 4,809.

The official organ of the Society is the JOURNAL OF FORESTRY, a professional monthly journal of 80 pages devoted to all branches of forestry. Its subscription price for nonmembers is $5 per year. Members receive it without charge. Dr. Hardy L. Shirley, assistant dean, New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, is editor-in-chief.

In addition, the Society publishes *Forestry News*, a monthly newspaper about national and local developments in forestry and conservation, free to members; and occasional technical bulletins and books, the latest of which is *Forestry Terminology*, a glossary of technical terms used in forestry and allied fields.

A Council of eleven, including the president and vice-president, is the governing body. Council members are elected from the Senior Members and Fellows for terms of two years, and may be reelected to office. The president and vice-president together with the executive secretary constitute the officers of the Society. Professor Shirley W. Allen, School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, is serving as president for the two-year term 1946–1947. Henry Clepper is the executive secretary. The national headquarters is in the Mills Building, 17th Street at Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Annual meetings, interrupted by the war, will be resumed in 1946 with a national meeting in Salt Lake City, September 11–14.

Twenty-one regional sections have their own officers and organized activities. Each section holds at least two meetings yearly, usually an indoor meeting in the fall or winter and an outdoor field meeting in the spring or summer.

In addition to various permanent and special committees, the Society has eight subject divisions in the fields of forestry education, silviculture, forest economics, forest products, forest-wildlife management, forest recreation, range management, and private forestry.

The Society actively cooperates with other conservation and scientific organizations. It has representatives in the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, and on the Council of A.A.A.S. with which it is affiliated through Section O, Agriculture.—Henry Clepper, Executive Secretary.

Membership in the Association

Eligibility for Membership

Membership in the Association is open to all persons engaged in scientific work, whether in the fields of the natural or the social sciences; to all amateur scientists, whatever their special interests; and to all who desire to follow the advances of science and its effects upon civilization. Members having made substantial contributions to the advancement of science are eligible for election as fellows.

Dues and Publications

Membership dues are $5 per year, including subscriptions for the monthly A.A.A.S. Bulletin and either the weekly journal *Science*, now in its 104th volume, or *The Scientific Monthly*, now in its 63rd volume. *Science* is a journal for professional scientists; the *Monthly* is a nontechnical journal for the intelligent public. The Association also publishes technical symposia and nontechnical books on science that are available for members at prices substantially below those to the public.

Organization and Meetings

The Association was founded in 1848, with an initial membership of 461. Papers in its early programs were classified as either natural philosophy or natural history. Now its work is organized under 16 sections and 197 associated societies having a total membership of over 500,000. Its annual meetings are the greatest regular gatherings of scientists in the world.

Nominations and Applications for Membership

Members may submit nominations for membership at any time, and persons desiring to become members can obtain membership application forms from the Office of the Association, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*, as well as the A.A.A.S. Bulletin, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington 25, D. C., at least two weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.

Officers of the Association

President, James B. Conant; *Administrative Secretary*, F. R. Moulton; *General Secretary*, Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer*, W. E. Wrather.

Executive Committee: Charles F. Kettering, *Chairman;* Otis W. Caldwell, Anton J. Carlson, Arthur H. Compton, James B. Conant, Burton E. Livingston, Kirtley F. Mather, Walter R. Miles, F. R. Moulton, Fernandus Payne, and Elvin C. Stakman.